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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SLAIN BY THE HEAT

Seventeen Fatal Cases of Sunstroke in Philadelphia Yesterday.

GREAT NUMBER OF PROSTRATIONS

Yesterday Was a Record Smasher for the Same Day.

HOW THE MERCURY CLIMBED TO THE TOP

Reports from All the Cities—Charleston, West Virginia, Reports 107 Degrees. Weather Indications for Today.

Washington, June 2.—The hot wave which has hovered over the eastern and middle sections of the United States during the past few days has been a record-breaker, and the officials of the weather bureau are unable at the present time to predict any relief. There is an area of high pressure that is central over Tennessee, which has caused the present excessive heat to be so intensely felt. This high pressure, which has persistently hovered over Tennessee, is known as the "permanent high," and has been contributed to very largely by southerly winds. During the past twenty-four hours in western Pennsylvania and Maryland the temperature has not been quite so high, a falling off of from 2 to 6 degrees in the different sections of those states having been noted.

The following are some of the maximum temperatures reached: 94 at New York; 96 at Harrisburg; 96 at Philadelphia; 94 at Pittsburgh; 94 at Baltimore, and 96 at Washington. At Philadelphia the record has been broken by 2 degrees. At Washington the thermometer has been even higher than 96 at this time of the year, as in June, 1874, when the temperature rose to 102-6 degrees warmer than it was today. In New York city it was 3 degrees hotter today than on any 2nd of June in the past decade.

The southern cities east of the Mississippi river have been feeling the effects of the hot wave to a great degree. The following are the cities in which records of high temperature for this date were made today: Vicksburg, 98-2 above. Memphis, 98-1 above. Chattanooga, 98-4 above. New Orleans, 94-2 above. Mobile, 96-1 above. Atlanta, 98-7 above. Augusta, 100-1 above. Savannah, 98-1 above. Charleston, 96-1 above. Charlotte, 98-5 above. Raleigh, 98-6 above. Louisville, 98-2 above. Indianapolis, 98-4 above.

Notwithstanding the fact that the record shows that the thermometer has been 6 degrees higher in Washington than it marked today, it is doubtful if the people and animals ever suffered more. The attendance upon churches was seriously affected, and every means of conveyance down the river and into the surrounding country was crowded. Hotel arrivals were the smallest for months. One of the visitors down the river was seized with a hemorrhage, induced, it is thought, by the extreme heat, and died before reaching the city. He was Chris Kraft, a cigar maker, aged forty years.

James Murray, a stone cutter, white, aged thirty, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Thirty-seventh and M streets, Georgetown, and died almost immediately. **Seventeen Deaths in Philadelphia.**

Philadelphia, Pa., June 2.—The tropical heat that has prevailed since Thursday has reaped a terrible harvest of death in Philadelphia. The prostrations from the heat number several scores and on Friday there were two deaths, three yesterday and the climax was reached today when seventeen persons died from heat prostration.

The thermometer today in the weather bureau office at its maximum at 2 o'clock registered 95 degrees, two lower than yesterday's maximum. The lowest point touched by the thermometer today was at 6:30 o'clock this morning, when it stood at 79 degrees. From that time on until 2 o'clock the mercury went boomerang upward until it reached 95 degrees. To the gasping thousands compelled to breathe the superheated air from the bricks of the houses and the scorching asphalt of the streets, the difference of two degrees in the mercury from yesterday was not noticeable and the suffering among the residents of Philadelphia was as great as it has been on any day of the prevailing hot spell.

Fortunately the day was Sunday and the workers in the mills and factories were able to rest and seek what coolness they could. But for this the mortality would undoubtedly have been much higher than it was.

Besides the seventeen there were a score of prostrations reported by the police and how many more there were in the households of many families they alone know.

Shortly after 2 o'clock a thunder shower cooled the air and the thermometer fell 12 degrees in an hour. At 8 o'clock tonight the thermometer was at 81 degrees. Reports received from points throughout eastern Pennsylvania show that the heat in that section was as great as in Philadelphia, although not so deadly in its effects. Little prospect of relief is held out by the weather bureau and another dreadful day of suffering seems in store for Philadelphians to-morrow.

105 at Charleston, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va., June 2.—The thermometer registered 105 degrees today—the hottest this year.

Prostrations at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 2.—The official thermometer at the weather office marked 95 degrees today, but street instruments were as high as 100. It was the hottest day or several years. Not a breath of air was stirring and the heat was simply sickening. No fatalities are reported, although prostrations of more or less serious character were numerous. The beach resorts were crowded.

Scorching at Chicago.

Chicago, June 2.—The hot weather in Chicago continues and is causing much suffering. The weather bureau reported the highest temperature of the day as 92 degrees. This was at 4 o'clock this afternoon and is 2 degrees only less than the

temperature of last Friday. The thermometers on the street registered as high as 97 in the shade. The mean temperature of the day as officially reported was 92 degrees, 19 degrees higher than the normal temperature of June 2d averaged for the past twenty years.

People overcome by heat on the streets today were revived in near-by drug stores and only one case so far learned was serious enough to send to the hospital.

In the Nineties in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., June 2.—Although the heat was terrific today, not a case of sunstroke had been reported up to 8 o'clock tonight. At noon the mercury registered 96 at 6 p. m. 99; at 8 p. m. 99. A light breeze sprang up after sundown.

Ninety-Five at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 2.—The hot spell still continues in this vicinity. Today the thermometer registered 95 degrees and to-night is pegged at 96. As far as is known here there were no serious prostrations from heat today.

Breeze in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—The weather has been very hot, although a strong wind blew from the north. The official thermometer registered 95, but street instruments ran up to the 100 mark. No prostrations were reported. The village of Kirt, Kas., on the Rock Island road, twenty miles west of Manhattan, was visited by a storm of a cyclonic character this afternoon. Two houses were blown down, but no lives were lost.

Detroit's Hottest Day.

Detroit, Mich., June 2.—Detroit today experienced the hottest weather of the present heated term. Starting at 80 at 8 o'clock this morning, the mercury rose steadily until it reached 95 at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The weather office at 10 o'clock reported that the mercury had risen to 90. Thermometers in the streets registered much higher than the weather office figures, but no prostrations from the intense heat were reported.

Fifteen Prostrated in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 2.—The mercury again hovered above the nineties today, 95 being the highest recorded at the observatory, off on the top floor of Johns Hopkins University building. In other parts of the city the readings reported were as high as 98. There was a struggle to temper the intense heat of the sun's rays. Fifteen prostrations were reported, two cases resulting fatally. John Pierce, sixty years old, a farmer, and Daniel Bates, aged forty, a colored stevedore, succumbed to the heat and died shortly after arriving at the hospital.

A Drop in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 2.—A sudden fall of temperature was experienced in this city tonight, the thermometer dropping 20 degrees in a few hours. The heat was intense during the day, 91 degrees being registered at 1 o'clock.

In New York.

New York, June 2.—The hot wave edged off oceanward a trifle today and the mercury, while striving mightily, failed to quite reach the record of Saturday. The cumulative effect of days of intense heat upon walks and buildings, however, made the city atmosphere intensely trying. While the number of prostrations from the heat was not as great as on days when persons are engaged in active occupations, many succumbed, and the hospitals and ambulances surges had plenty to do.

Record for Monday.

Washington, June 2.—For Georgia: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. Virginia: Fair; continued high temperature; southerly winds. North Carolina: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. South Carolina: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

Alabama: Fair; southerly winds. Mississippi: Fair; cooler in western portion; southerly winds.

Louisiana: Fair; cooler in northern portion.

Eastern Texas: Generally fair; cooler in northern portions; southerly winds.

Arkansas: Fair; cooler in northwest portion Monday morning; cooler Monday; southeasterly winds.

Tennessee: Fair; slightly cooler in western portion; southeasterly winds.

Scrubbed by the Weather.

Scranton, Pa., June 2.—A heavy rain storm which passed over this city this afternoon, was accompanied by a small cyclone covering a strip of about six blocks along Keyser avenue. Several houses were badly damaged, outhouses destroyed and two barns were blown over, one being carried by the high wind fully 100 yards.

While the storm was at its height, lightning struck a house in which Mr. and Mrs. John Gerrity and her brother were seated about a table. The husband was not harmed, the brother was stunned, and Mrs. Gerrity was so badly shocked that she died in five minutes.

Crops Needing Rain.

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—The Monitor tomorrow will say that the wheat, oat and hay crops in central Illinois will be failures. There is a fine stand of corn, but it needs rain. Recent hot winds have dried up pastures.

MINISTER RANSOM HAS SICK LEAVE AND WILL GO to Ashville for Recuperation.

Washington, June 2.—Much concern is expressed there to the friends of Minister Ransom, who is on his way home from Mexico on sick leave. The minister was taken ill while en route to his new post of duty, and has not been able at any time since reaching there to transact the business of the legation. He went, under advice of the officials of the department here, to the hot springs at Monterey, but has evidently received no substantial benefit from the treatment of the waters there. Upon the return of his physician, who had a five or six weeks' stay in his native country, he would probably result in his complete restoration to health, the department of state granting him sixty days' leave of absence. Minister Ransom will go direct to Ashville, in the western part of North Carolina, where it is hoped the bracing mountain air and generally salubrious climate will unite in the realization of the physician's expectation. Mr. Ransom was ill and quite feeble last winter, and it was hoped that his flight to Mexico would result in a speedy improvement of his condition.

CLOUDBURST IN NEBRASKA.

Railroad Tracks Badly Washed—Other Damage Done.

Curtis, Neb., June 2.—A storm which visited this vicinity Saturday developed into a cloudburst. The flood struck the railroad yards, cutting its way through the river valley below and made a breach 100 feet across and twenty-five feet deep. Five lines of the track are suspended over the breach. Box cars and flat cars in the valley and many more were submerged into the water and broken up. A mill standing on the north side of the tracks is undermined and cannot stand over night. The railroad tracks are under water east of here. Many farmers report loss of stock by drowning in the flood. The damage to the railroad will reach \$50,000.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

Is What the Newspaper Correspondents

Say It Was.

REACHED WASHINGTON YESTERDAY

They Make a Good Report of the

Exposition's Progress.

REFLECTS CREDIT ON THE ORIGINATORS

The Visit to Chickamauga Battlefield, Other Places of Interest Where They Stopped Over a Day.

Washington, June 2.—The Washington correspondents and their wives, who have been making a tour of several of the southern states for the past week, returned to this morning. The trip was taken up on the invitation of the Atlanta Exposition Company and extended by the Southern railway from Atlanta, the initial stopping place, to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, and Hickory, N. C., at each of these places the party being the guests of the citizens during their stay.

The trip was made in a special train of Pullman coaches, the first complimentary train that the Pullman company has ever furnished, and despite the extremely hot weather in which the trip was made, it was delightful throughout, and the party reached home in high spirits.

The heaviest squall of all those experienced came after the steamer had foundered and while passengers and crew were struggling in the water. The force of the gale at this time was dreadful. Many were washed from the wreckage to which they clung. Some were killed or rendered unconscious by being struck by the timbers which were dashed about with resistless fury. Rafts and boats were overturned. Had it not been for this squall, many more undoubtedly would have been saved.

The gale drove rafts and wreckage before it with great rapidity. Mr. Hansen saw a raft at 6:30 o'clock p. m. on the day of the disaster. On the third morning they drifted very fast, and were driven to the shore. He also saw a raft on which were Mr. Chilberg and six others. These men had two oars, and seemed to be making for the shore. Mr. Hansen also saw a boat in which were First Officer Griffiths and four or five men. When last seen this boat was trying to pick up the purser, but it was not seen again, and is supposed to have been swamped in the heavy sea.

Every one of the survivors, except Sutherland, is badly bruised by being struck by the wreckage. He was protected by being held up by the men after it had overturned five times when with him. He says he was twice in the water, and was held up by two ladies alive and then saw them drown without being able to render them any assistance. Sutherland and Hansen say the wind would catch up planks and lumber from the deck load, hurl them in the air with furious force and dash them down upon those in the water.

It is reported that just as the steamer went down, Captain Taylor was washed from the bridge into the sea, and that then he was struck by a piece of wreckage and killed, or so stunned that he was unable to make further effort to save himself. He had attempted to hold on to the show bell until he could mount the vessel's head up to sea. Then he tried going ahead at full speed two or three times, but the wind threw her off and she fell into the trough of the sea. Some of the survivors say the engines could not drive the steamer into the teeth of the gale or else they were disabled. Sutherland and Hansen both tell harrowing stories of the misery they witnessed while keeping themselves afloat. Many of the bodies which floated past them were entirely nude.

Either the clothing had been torn off by the fury of the wind and waves, or the men had been too much occupied with saving their own lives to notice that they had torn off their chamber robes. Apparently the children were all drowned in the cabins.

It was the 12th of the Colima. She had on board \$150,000 of treasure shipped to Mazatlan from the house of Melchers, Echeguey & Co. It is insured in London and Germany. Until the depth of the water in which the steamer went down was positively known, two diving plants and two steamers belonging to Hidalgo & Co. and the Cornejo Company, of La Paz, were keeping to attempt the recovery of the treasure. I have myself been held here waiting for full particulars before acting further.

According to the passenger list when the steamer left Mazatlan there were thirty-seven cabin and eighty-four steerage passengers from San Francisco, five from Mazatlan and a crew of eighty, making a total of 290 souls on board. Other passengers may have been taken on at San Blas and Manzanillo and some may have left the steamer, so the exact number on the ship when she founders is not known here.

WITH KNIFE AND PISTOL

Two Former Partners Fatally Wound Each Other.

Greenville, Miss., June 2.—Peter Serce and A. Carrero, proprietors of the leading restaurant of the town, lie at their homes fatally wounded as the result of a street duel.

The two men quarreled recently and dissolved partnership. Yesterday they met and renewed the trouble. Serce secured an oyster knife, while Carrero was armed with a pistol. After a desperado encounter, lasting several minutes, they fell within a few feet of each other. Carrero unconscious from the loss of blood from seven gaping wounds. Serce's body was pierced by two bullets, one of which passed through his left lung.

BATTLE IN A COURTHOUSE.

One Man Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded.

Houston, Tex., June 2.—During a trial in a justice's court at Snyder Springs, Van Zandt county, yesterday, the principals in the case engaged in a bloody duel with pistols, in which one man was killed, two fatally wounded and another dangerously hurt. The trouble grew out of the suit of T. Bert Garland vs. Dickson. Dickson and four sons and—Chapman and Dean, witnesses, engaged in the fight. Dickson was killed, one of his sons badly wounded and Chapman and Dean were dying from their injuries. The other two sons of Dickson escaped and were being pursued by officers to prevent further trouble. The whole country is aroused and further trouble is expected when the three Dicksons are captured.

HAS A LARGE ARMY.

President Tang has a hundred thousand Braves.

London, June 2.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Hong Kong saying that the establishment of a republic is merely an official movement and has no connection with the agitation in southern China. President Tang has 100,000 Swatow, Hunan and Canton braves, armed with Mauzer, Lee and Peabody rifles and Winchester carbines and with plenty of ammunition. The British gunboat Redbreast and the German gunboat Iltis are inside Tamsui harbor protecting foreigners. The foreigners do not expect that the Chinese will defend the splendid forts.

Croker's and Dwyer's Horses.

London, June 2.—The Sportsman will say tomorrow that Mr. Croker has written to the Irish papers that he and Mr. Dwyer find it impossible to send their horses to Dublin, as with Banquet running for the Manchester cup, St. Loman's, etc., Dinah and Hare Reed turned out, Montauk very backward and Eau de Gallice entered for the Ascot meeting, their string is exhausted.

Mr. Croker adds, according to The Sportsman, that he intends to establish a stud farm at Limerick and proposes to show trotters at the Dublin horse show and to race at the next Baldey meeting.

BEAT HER INTO INSENSIBILITY, Carried Her a Mile and Threw Her Into a Ditch.

La Porte, Ind., June 2.—The details of a fatal crime of a man named Seerby, living near Bristol, Elkhart county, have just come to light. A seven-year-old girl, the orphan daughter of Seerby's sister, came to live with Seerby, and his wife. One

night recently the child was assaulted by Seerby and after being beaten into insensibility, was carried a mile north and thrown into a deep ditch. During the night the child regained consciousness and crawled to the home of a farmer named Wissat. Medical assistance was summoned and an examination disclosed the fact that the girl's body had been frightfully bruised and cut. There is little hope of the child's recovery. The feeling in the community is very bitter and much violence is feared.

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A TALK WITH MIQUEL

About

ATLANTA GOES DOWN.

Over Four Thousand People See the Pelicans Win.

IT WAS GOOD WORK WOOD DID AT FIRST.

But He Let Down Before the Game Was Over—A Home Run Hit Did It. Games Elsewhere.

Southern Association Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ctr.
Evansville	29	20	9	.688
Atlanta	29	20	10	.655
Nashville	29	19	10	.655
Memphis	27	15	12	.555
Little Rock	27	11	16	.407
Chattanooga	26	10	16	.335
New Orleans	28	10	18	.351
Montgomery	29	8	22	.379

Today the teams change about, the east going against the west.

Atlanta went against New Orleans yesterday and lost to the tune of 12 to 5.

The boys have been playing ball with a vengeance of late and have just started out on a tour which will last two weeks, when they come back home again for eighteen more games.

Playing in the hot sun Saturday and then jumping a train and riding all night and then again into uniform had a bad effect on the boys and they were not in the best of condition.

It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that Atlanta has a team this year which are not quitters, but are in the game from first to last. They have played three extra inning games this year and have won out in the last when everybody else thought the game was lost.

Atlanta held the lead for just twenty-four hours, precisely the same time that Cincinnati was at the top in the National League.

Evansville wiped Nashville up, in the mud and Atlanta went to second place again, but by a good margin.

Armstrong, who got into a scrap and was left behind, is over his pout. He was taken in hand by Mr. Jim Lynch, who seems to have more control over "Reddy" than any one else, and after a good, straight talk he was brought around all right.

"Reddy" came to the conclusion that he was in the wrong and decided to even matters up by joining the team and playing ball as hard as ever.

HOW 'TWAS LOST.

The Team Appears to Have Gone To Pieces at Once.

New Orleans, June 2.—(Special)—The Atlanta aggregation was beaten this evening before a crowd of about four thousand people by the locals.

At the start it looked as though the visitors would win the game, but the Pelicans fought every point and were soon abreast with their opponents.

They did not hold their position long, for the Georgia boys in a clever manner pulled ahead and matters were extremely dubious for the local team.

In the eighth inning, when the Atlanta had a good lead, Ely, York and Powell secured their bases, in field drives and a hit by the pitcher, respectively. Stanford drove the ball into deep center for a home run and cleared the bases. He was cheered greatly and a collection taken up for him, which netted the popular fellow a sum sum.

After that the visitors were rattled and more runs were secured off them by the home boys.

Wood pitched a fair game in the early part of the battle, but lost control of the ball after Stanford's drive in the eighth. The ball went to pieces in a jiffy and allowed many chances to slip by the team. Ely pitched a good game for the home team, but his support was not too good.

The score was:

Atlanta	Score	Score by Innings:
Atlanta	37	12 12 27 20 4
Evansville	29	5 9 27 17 4
New Orleans	29	0 0 0 1 1 6 4 12
Atlanta	29	1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 5

Summary: Earned runs, New Orleans, 6; Atlanta, 2. Two-base hits, Hornsby, 2; Delehanty, 2; Home run, Stanford, 2; Stotesbury, 1; Wilson, 2; Wood, Double play, 2; Nie, 1; Honeycutt, 1; Hornsby, 1; Ely, 1; off Wood, 7. Hit by pitched ball, Powell, 1; Struck out by Wood, 2; Passed ball, Wilson, 3; Wild pitch, Wood. Time of game, two hours.

Evansville Beats Nashville.

Evansville, Ind., June 2.—Two thousand people saw the game this afternoon between Nashville and Evansville. Frost, the visitor's pitcher, became ill in the first inning and Moran, the pitcher had to be placed behind the bat. Burkett, Fields, Burnett, Mills, Beard, of the locals, and Stallings for the visitors, made home runs.

Score:

Atlanta	Score	Score by Innings:
Atlanta	29	0 0 0 1 1 6 4 12
Evansville	29	1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 5

Summary: Earned runs, New Orleans, 6; Atlanta, 2. Two-base hits, Hornsby, 2; Delehanty, 2; Home run, Stanford, 2; Stotesbury, 1; Wilson, 2; Wood, Double play, 2; Nie, 1; Honeycutt, 1; Hornsby, 1; Ely, 1; off Wood, 7. Hit by pitched ball, Powell, 1; Struck out by Wood, 2; Passed ball, Wilson, 3; Wild pitch, Wood. Time of game, two hours.

An American Won.

Paris, June 2.—At the Veloceiro Buffalo today the American bicyclist, Bunker, won the international race for the Frix d'Adger for professionals. The distance was two kilometers. Wheeler was one of the starters.

Baseball Brevetes.

One year ago the Phillies were in second place. Chattanooga is playing very fast ball these days.

Knauas, of New York, will be given a trial against the Clevelands.

The so-called New York Giants are still drooping in the leader.

The Baltimoreans returned from the west with an average of .450. Big Amos Rusie, of New York, fanned out ten men last Tuesday.

Burkett, of Cleveland, leads the league in batting, with an average of .450.

Jimmy Long is playing left field for Milwaukee and puts up his usual good game.

Reilly, of Philadelphia, is playing great ball, and Joe Sullivan's absence.

Frank Motz has been playing better than any two players in the Western League.

Burnett, of Evansville, broke the record by making four home runs in one game.

Pittsburg still maintains the lead in the National League. The team is a hard one to down.

Philadelphia leads the National League in hitting. Hallinan leads the team with an average of .402.

Schnidt, who was sold to Memphis, has been replaced by Manager Lewis. He proved a failure as a player.

The Louisville club has been trying to secure Catcher Frost, of Nashville. Stalings wouldn't part with him.

Catcher Earle, of the Grand Rapids team, dislocated his shoulder in a recent game by colliding with another player.

Lutenburg is playing first base for To-

ronto. He is batting hard, and his fielding is perfect. He played with Memphis last year.

Holloman, Atlanta's old shortstop, is playing with St. Paul. He is one of the best minor league shortstops in the country.

Stafford, of New York, is playing fast ball at second for that team. It's either play ball or lose a job with him.

Anson has made another bet. This time it is with Johnson, of Baltimore, and it is \$100 that Chicago will beat Baltimore out in the race.

The Baltimores are badly handicapped by having two of the best players injured. McGraw and Robinson are both hurt, and will be out for a long time.

The Lincoln team, of the Western Association, seems to have one of the coming shortstops of the country in a young player named Hollingsworth. Several big league managers are watching his work.

DEBS ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

He Says Judge Woods Carried Out Russian Practices.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 2.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, has addressed a circular letter to members of that organization in relation to the recent decision of the United States supreme court. The circular says:

"A cruel wrong against our great and beloved order, perpetrated by William A. Woods, United States circuit judge, has been approved by the United States supreme court; but though prison walls trown upon myself and others whom you chose as officials of your order, I assure you that neither despondency nor despair has taken the place of the course which has characterized us and our order since the storms of persecution began to beat upon us. We have not lost faith in the ultimate triumph of justice, and we trust that justice will be done, even though it may be over a year wrong, however exalted may be the stations of those who perpetrated the outrages."

President Debs then reviews incidents leading up to and the results of the great railway strike and says:

"In Russia the victim of autocratic displeasure is denied a trial by a jury of his people. William A. Woods carried out the Russian practice."

On another occasion when a Grand Army man, whom Judge Gresham had found guilty before his court of robbing the mail, Judge Gresham told him he might go home and spend the night with him. The next day he was to return to the penitentiary. The man faithfully returned and was sent to prison for two years. Judge Gresham subsequently signed a petition for the man's pardon, and he was released after serving a year.

On another occasion Gresham showed his quick apprehension of what was going on about him. A trial was in progress before him, Mr. Landis, his private secretary in the state department, was one of the attorneys engaged. In the midst of this trial there came into the courtroom a lawyer of the same name who once held a high place in the department of justice at Washington. He was guardian ad litem for a couple of millionaire children, the older being less than ten years of age. He asked permission of the attorneys to interrupt them for a moment to get an order from the court in the guardianship matter permitting him to sell certain property. It was purely a formality, he said, and would only take a moment. He passed up the papers to Judge Gresham, but something he served to arouse his suspicion. Instead of hastily making out the order, Judge Gresham read the papers through carefully. When he was through with them he asked the lawyer:

"Have you read these papers?" The lawyer said he had. Judge Gresham reached for his pocket and made an entry. It took about ten minutes. Then he turned sternly to the lawyer and said: "I have removed you from your guardianship of these children. You will have nothing further to do with either them or their property. You can go."

Then, turning to the lawyers at the table he said: "Proceed with your case, gentlemen."

The lawyer thus abruptly removed from his guardianship stood a moment as if a planet had struck him, and then left the courtroom without asking a question. Nor did he afterwards ever bring the matter up either in public or private. He is now practicing law in Chicago.

Whitehouse, of the "yellow book," this volume contains full details of Venezuela's attitude toward England's aggression in the Guianas, and shows that our little neighbor on the shores of the Caribbean sea is determined to hold her territory at all hazards. The document in question shows firmly combined with discretion and reflects great credit upon the statesmanship and patriotism of Dr. P. P. Ezequiel Rojas, who has been at the head of the department of foreign affairs for the past three years and under whom the Guiana problem has assumed the present phase."

Referring to the boundary controversy, the "yellow book" first calls attention to the fact that the congress of the United States has done its utmost to bring the dispute to arbitration; in fact, has gone so far as to request England to settle the question by arbitration.

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Other important steps taken by the Venezuelan government were its efforts to prevent the circulation of incorrect maps of the country and a request to the Washington government that the international officers would make such changes in the maps published by England as would justice to the rights to Venezuela. Full and detailed explanations are given of the Guiana incident, which the Venezuelan government has been doing to the best of its ability.

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MERCER'S SERMON

Preached by Rev. G. A. Lofton, D. D.,
of Nashville, Tenn.

SOPHOMORE DECLAMATION TONIGHT

Two Accidents in Macon Yesterday—A Conductor Seriously Injured—Major Hanson's Gift to the Hospital.

Macon, Ga., June 2.—(Special)—There was an immense congregation this morning at the First Baptist church in attendance on the exercises of commencement Sunday of Mercer university. The singing was a very interesting feature of the programme. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. A. Lofton, D. D., of Nashville. He selected for his subject: "Christ, the Perfect Model." It was a very eloquent and able discourse, one of the very best baccalaureate sermons ever delivered in Macon.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Rev. A. B. Vaughn, of Canton, Ga., preached a highly entertaining sermon.

The only exercises for tomorrow is the Sylvana prize declamation at 8 p. m. There are several very eloquent speakers among the contestants and the exhibition will be highly enjoyable.

Y. M. C. A. Dots.

The men's meeting this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association was unusually interesting. Mr. C. R. Nisbit, a gifted young gentleman, made the opening address. Subject, "Difficulties."

A committee has been appointed to arrange all details for the field day to be given during the peach carnival, and a full list of the amusements will be published in a few days and the books opened for entries.

Two Accidents.

Conductor Felix Dougherty, of the Central railroad, happened to a severe accident yesterday. He was standing on the platform of his car. A coupling was being made and his car came together with such force that Conductor Dougherty was hurled up against a stove, which he knocked down. Two of his ribs were broken and it is said the injury is very severe. Conductor Dougherty has been unfortunate. He has experienced several accidents. Once he was run over by a switch engine and his escape from death was miraculous.

Yesterday Mr. J. W. Norton, a young mechanic, had one of his hands badly lacerated in a lathe at the Central railroad shops. Many such accidents have happened there. The lathe is a treacherous thing to fool with. The unfortunate victim this time is a son of Mr. J. Norton, the well-known operator at the Western Union Telegraph office in this city.

Just Like Hanson.

Yesterday Major J. F. Hanson gave \$300 to the new city hospital. He always responds liberally to any charity, or any object that is calculated to benefit humanity or advance the material interests of Macon. The donation was unsolicited and was simply one of those spontaneous and voluntary acts characteristic of the generous and public spirited gentleman. In addition to the \$300 spot donation, Major Hanson says he will give \$100 to the hospital each year.

The Board To Meet.

The board of public works will meet tomorrow morning to consider the sewer trouble existing between the contractors and the city engineer. The contractors have submitted an appeal to the board, and the board will have to give it attention. After due consideration the board will make a report to the mayor and council.

Will He Resign?

It is rumored that a number of the city commissioners will resign at next date. Nothing definite as to this is known, but a rumor to the effect has started in municipal circles. There are many in Macon who believe that the life of all the commissioners is short by reason of the fact that an attempt may be made at the next session of the legislature to amend the city charter so as to repeal the commissions. But no one can prophesy definitely as to what will be done.

Well-Known Individuals.

State Senator J. B. Bussey, of Cuthbert, is in the city. He says it will not be necessary for him to resign as a member of the legislature in order to accept the position of private secretary to United States Senator J. O. Facon. Congress does not convene until the first Monday in next December and the Georgia legislature will adjourn sine die in a few days after that time. Mr. Bussey is looking half and is as genial and affable as of yore.

Hon. W. S. West, the popular and brilliant representative in the house from Lowndes county, is a guest of the Hotel Lanier. He is in attendance on the commencement exercises of his alma mater, Mercer university. Mr. West is the efficient chairman of the house committee on education, and at the last session of the legislature rendered splendid service in that capacity. Mr. West is the champion of a bill to provide for uniformity of text books in the state.

Hon. Joseph G. Camp, of Douglassville, passed through Macon this afternoon en route from Louisville, Ga. Mr. Camp has a host of friends in Macon who are always delighted to see him. While a member of the legislature in 1884 he made quite a reputation for brilliant oratory. His charm of speech, coupled, of course, with his graceful manners and handsome appearance, won for him as a bride, at the close of his legislative term, one of the most beautiful and fascinating belles of middle Georgia.

Social Macon.

Mrs. L. J. Harris, one of Macon's most beautiful ladies, is visiting in Atlanta.

Miss Florence Adams, of Eatonton, is visiting Miss Mamie Wiley.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell will spend the month of June on Cumberland, during which time Dr. Campbell will be the hotel physician.

Captain Von Johnston has gone to New York.

Miss Hattie Dunwoody, a lovely young lady of Marietta, is the guest of Miss Annie Dunwoody.

Mrs. W. O. Hudson, of Atlanta, who has been visiting Mrs. Charlie McCord, has returned home.

Mrs. T. W. Sayre has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. St. Clair Wiggin, of Washington City.

Mrs. W. A. Crutchfield and daughters, Misses Annie and Rose, are having a delightful visit to New York. They are staying at the Marlborough hotel. Later in the season, Captain Crutchfield will come to Macon, where she has a lovely summer home. Miss Annie Crutchfield has been attending school at Salem during the past year.

Miss Martha Johnston, daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. M. Johnston, and who is one of Macon's handsomest and most accomplished young ladies, will sail on next Thursday for Europe. Miss Johnston has been attending Mrs. Le Fevre's celebrated school at Baltimore during the past two years. She will go to Europe with Mrs. Le Fevre and nine or ten young ladies from Baltimore and other places. Mrs. Brown and Miss Salls of Atlanta, will be with the party. Miss Johnston will probably remain in Europe until September.

She will spend part of the time in perfecting herself in French, music and art, in which she is already very proficient. Her pleasure travels will be confined principally to the northern part of Europe, as she has already visited the southern portion. She will visit St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Berlin and other cities, of course

taking a peep at Paris and London. Miss Johnston's debut in Macon society next winter will be brilliant and delightful.

Mrs. James Ruskin, of Alabama, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Broadus Willingham.

The following party of Maconites have just gone to Cumberland: Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Burke, Mrs. George W. Duncan, Hon. and Mrs. W. H. Felton, Colonel and Mrs. R. E. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. William McEwen Johnston and a number of others. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Reese will leave for Cumberland tomorrow night.

State Adjutant General Keil is spending the day with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Nisbit.

Miss Annie May Herrington will leave tomorrow on a trip to Virginia and northern points.

Miss Louise Rogers has returned from New York, where she has been attending Mrs. Doremus' school. Miss Rogers is one of Macon's most accomplished and lovely young ladies.

News Notes. Dr. J. L. White, pastor of the First Baptist church, preached a commencement sermon in Eufaula today.

The criminal docket in the city court will be taken tomorrow.

Judge Hardeman will go to Rome at a near day to hold court for Judge Turnbill.

A new lodge of B'nai B'rith was organized in Macon this afternoon with a large membership.

Mercer university's annual commencement publication, the *Mephistophelean*, has been issued.

A festival will be held Tuesday afternoon on the lawn of the residence of Mrs. Snowden, on College street. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of an iron bed to be placed in the infirmary of Appleton church home. The object and pleasure of the festival will no doubt attract a large crowd.

INCENDIARISM IN COLUMBUS. The Same House Fired Twice in Twenty-four Hours.

Columbus, Ga., June 2.—(Special)—Two very mysterious fires occurred yesterday and this morning in the lower part of the city. At an early hour yesterday morning the house occupied by Anna Spangler, a colored woman, was discovered on fire. The department was quickly summoned and extinguished the flames before any damage of consequence was done.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, the same house was set on fire. As yesterday the department was called out, but before their arrival the building was entirely enveloped in flames. The fire had gained such headway that two adjoining houses were almost consumed before it was got under control.

The fire was evidently of incendiary origin and it is believed that the Sparks workman's house was thoroughly saturated in this morning before the torch was applied. An effort is being made to apprehend the incendiary. The loss amounts to about \$300, fully covered by insurance.

Excitement at a Baptizing. A number of negroes narrowly escaped drowning in the Chattahoochee river at this wharf this afternoon. About one hundred people were gathered on the banks of the river, watching the baptism of quite a number of recent converts. Just prior to the ministering of the ordinance of baptism a party of men and women concluded to take a ride in a bateau. When about middle of the stream the mule which was pulling the boat struck at seeking the overloaded boat sinking. All of the party were rescued and there was much rejoicing when the almost drowned women were landed on terra firma.

The heat has been almost unendurable here today. The thermometer registered 102 in the shade.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

A Big Attraction for the Opening of Plaisance Park.

The manager of the American Amusement Association has secured a number of pleasure resorts in various parts of the southern states, and will open the Brisbane baseball grounds, which will in future be known as Plaisance park, on tomorrow, and each week throughout the season an entire change of high class attractions will be presented.

For the opening on Wednesday next the association has provided an exceptionally attractive bill, and Calverley, the world-famous high wire hero of Niagara, has arrived from Canada, so that there will be no possibility about his appearing at the opening of the park.

Mr. Calverley has been engaged by the association to play the whole of their circuit, and the people of Atlanta will have a most interesting opportunity to see the skillful athlete in the south, as, although he has filled important engagements in other parts of this country, where he has achieved a great success, he has not yet been invited to any of the great cities of the south.

Mr. Calverley is twenty-five years of age, but as his hair is slightly shot with gray he looks a trifle older. He is a handsome young fellow, and the eastern and Canadian press is not without in speaking much of his excellent appearance. He has his high wire, but also in praise of the exceptionally clever character of his exhibitions, those at night by candlelight. He is being pronounced especially grand. He is the most popular man who has ever crossed Niagara in the dark, and to a Constitution reporter last evening who saw Calverley and his manager, Colonel E. S. Jackson, at their hotel, he said, "I am going to have him in my program." He is making his first appearance at the opening of the 4th of July. Last night he ran across his wire in two minutes and thirty seconds, the greatest time by several minutes. This morning he had been made in at night it took him over half an hour to cross. There were no lights whatever, the wind was blowing half a gale, and the water was up to his waist. The spectators who had assembled were only convinced that the young Canadian had not fallen into the boiling surge below him by the sight of a bright candle which he lit. Calverley has seen many such performances.

Mrs. Dr. H. C. White will not give her usual commencement reception this year. This will be regretted by her many friends who so much enjoy the hospitality of her home.

The city contract for electric lights expires July 1st, and there will probably be a number of bidders for the new contract.

Douglasville College.

Douglasville, Ga., June 2.—(Special)—The seventh commencement exercises of the Douglasville college opened last Friday evening with exercises by the primary department.

June 3d, 3 p. m.—Address by Colonel W. C. Glenn of Atlanta.

June 3d, 8 p. m.—Contest for medals in academic, departmental, and dramatic entertainment.

June 4th, 9 a. m.—Demosthenian debate.

June 4th, 3 p. m.—Address by State Commissioner J. Glenn.

June 4th, 8 p. m.—Senior contest in elocution.

June 5th, 9 a. m.—Commencement day.

Essays and speeches by graduating class.

Address by Mr. Lucian L. Knight, of the University of Georgia.

Delivery of diplomas by Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

June 5th, 3 p. m.—Meeting of Alumni Association.

June 6th, 8 p. m.—Annual concert and delivery of medals by Hon. Ben J. Parsons, of Atlanta.

The presence of Mr. Kip...

... this occasion is looked forward to with unfeigned interest. To our mind he is the most popular man who has ever appeared in the little temple.

Calverley says that the reason he decided to cross Niagara at night was because the

water was up to his waist, and he had to

leave his pipe in the field. He went out soon next morning to begin plowing and couldn't find his plow anywhere, but after searching a good while he found it had been literally hidden in one night by a rank growth of morning glories.

White blackberries is one of the curious freaks of nature that Mr. James Tolson discovered on his farm in Macon county a few years ago and is now trying to propagate. He found here growing in the briar bushes in his field there is nothing to distinguish them from the ordinary blackberry, except that they are perfectly white. The briar bushes bear fruit, and strange freaks have been transferred to a few trees of Mr. Tolson and he hopes in a few years, by careful cultivation, to develop them into one of the finest table berries known to man.

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AT THE MERCY OF FIRE

Atlanta and Her Homes Were in Danger

All of Yesterday

HAD THERE BEEN A FIRE AT ALL

The Big Water Main on Hemphill Avenue Gives Way,

AND A WATER FAMINE COMES ON

The Fire Department Ready To Move Though Almost Helpless—No Water To Drink During the Day.

From a quarter before 9 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly 10 o'clock last night the water supply of Atlanta was crippled, and during all these long and anxious hours the city was practically without water and its property jeopardized by a possible visitation from the fire need.

The cause of the trouble was the bursting of the principal or feeding main, located on Hemphill avenue, 200 yards from the pumping station.

The main is thirty inches in diameter, made of cast iron, and is buried five feet in the soft ground.

About six feet of the main was split in two and the cause of the accident is attributed to the ground settling beneath it, thereby causing an abnormal strain, which caused the break.

The force of the explosion cut a furrow of several yards in the earth, and before the engines at the pumping house could be shut down the earth's covering over the main was blown high in the air, followed by a stream of water forty feet in height.

Chief Engineer Travers was on duty at the pumping station at the time the accident occurred, and the first indication he had of the mishap was when the engines began to work irregularly. At the time the register showed a pressure of 160 pounds, and while Mr. Travis was trying to find the cause for the erratic conduct of the engines man bolted into the pumping station and told him that the main had exploded.

Losing no time Mr. Travis shut down the engines, and immediately made preparations for summoning the construction gang.

Telephone communication was had with Mr. Will Rapp, foreman of the construction gang, and he was soon on hand with a gang of twenty laborers. George W. Terry, secretary of the board of waterworks, and Judge Hillyer, chairman of the board, also visited the point and saw Rapp and his force of men enter quickly upon their duties of repairing the damage.

At first the work was necessarily slow, as the cavity made in the ground by the rushing and escaping water filled up to the surface and formed a small lake. Trenches were dug to carry away the water, and the men baled it out with buckets. A section of a new main to replace the damaged one was secured and by noon the accumulated water was cleared away so as to permit of the main being lowered and the work of connection made.

The men worked like Trojans in the piercing and burning sun, and by five minutes before 8 o'clock last night the work had sufficiently progressed to permit the engines to be started to pumping and an hour later the water was again being forced into the receiving and distributing mains at the junction of North avenue, Luckie street and Hemphill avenue.

When it became known that the service was again in working order the anxiety of the people changed to thankfulness and congratulation. But it was long after 10 o'clock before the water became fit for use, as the mains had filled up with mud and sediment and the first supply of water was of the thickness of soup.

The accident entailed a great deal of anxiety to the fire department and considerable annoyance and inconvenience to the patrons of the company.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, was at fire headquarters when the accident occurred. He had a short time before returned from answering a call to duty in the yards of the Central Georgia railroad, where a car loaded with lumber had taken fire, and he was apprised that something was wrong with the water supply by the indicator in the water gauge at headquarters making a sudden drop.

The pumping station was called up by telephone, and the answer came back that the main had burst and the supply was totally crippled. Upon receipt of this information the chief at once made preparations for the emergency. He ordered every man connected with the department to continue faithfully at his post of duty, and had the big reserve engine at headquarters drawn into the street and steamed up. A pressure of sixty pounds of steam was made in the boilers, after which the engine was run back into the house and a fire was kept up under the boiler throughout the whole day and all of last night. An extra force of three men were detailed to do duty on the engine, and an extra team of horses to draw it were pressed into service.

Chief Joyner remained at headquarters throughout the day, and kept well and thoroughly posted on the progress of the work of repairs and exercised other precautions. Fortunately there were no fires.

The principal sufferers from the lack of a supply of water were people living in the high ground of the city, and the hotels and restaurants. Those in the lower lands were enabled to get half supply from the accumulation in the distributing mains, but in most instances the water was not fit for culinary purposes, as it was thick with sediment.

It was a dry day for Atlanta from force of circumstance, as well as by legal requirements.

Throughout the day the keepers of hotels and restaurants were taxed for a sufficient supply of water for drinking and cooking purposes, and they had to depend wholly upon a well at the Georgia Central repair shops and the wells of private individuals about the city. Housewives were unable to prepare regular meals, and many a household had to get along with eatables left over from the day before.

Barrels, milk cans and buckets loaded on wagons were distributed throughout the city by the hotel and restaurant keepers and as fast as these were filled they were carried to the kitchens of hosteries and there was no wasting of the fluid. A quart of water was made to suffice for a gallon in time of plenty, and all the hotels closed down their lavatories, boilers, engines and elevators.

Guests at the hotels had to take the staircases going and coming from their rooms, and the idea of one securing a bath was entirely out of the question. Water pitchers in rooms were only half filled, and every

body was cautioned to use sparingly and with care.

Durand, the railroad restaurateur, secured a part of the supply of water for his establishment from outgoing engines and the proprietors of the Markham and Kimball taxed a well on Gilmer street, while the Aragon management drew on the resources of private wells in the neighborhood.

Some idea of the inconvenience to which hotel keepers were put may be formed when it is known that it takes 400,000 gallons of water a month to run the Markham, 1,000,000 a month for the Kimball and a little over the latter figures to keep the Aragon going.

The intense heat of the day caused a great deal of suffering from thirst, and it seemed that the people were thirstier yesterday than on any day before. The soda fountains did a rushing business, and long before nightfall a number of them had sold out and there was not another supply to be had. Many of the small stands about the city where bottled soda, milkshakes and lemonade are dispensed took advantage of the temporary water famine by advancing prices for their product and reaped a rich harvest.

The thirsty had to have drink, and were willing to pay the slight advance to be accommodated.

Fortunately for the Consolidated and other electric lines and the electric lighting company they had their own water supply, and were in no way hampered by the giving out of that of the city. The switching engines in the railroad yards had to be run some distance from the city to get supplies to feed the boilers with.

The lack of water for drinking and culinary purposes was not of as much concern to property holders and the people as was the fear and anxiety of a fire breaking out. Chief Joyner said the situation was a dubious one, and as the hours sped along the supply continued shut off, the fears of the people were increased. The chief of the department said that he could cope in a way with a fire that might break out in the heart or business portion of the city, but that he would be totally helpless should the fire be in the outskirts or residence portion.

Within a radius bounded by the business section of the city there are twenty-one cisterns, which are kept filled with water continually, and are inspected by the chief once every month. It is on these Chief Joyner depended, and their capacity and location are:

Alabama and Whitehall 15,000

Alabama and Loyd 10,000

Whitehall and Hunter 12,000

Whitehall and Mitchell 12,000

White and Loyd 10,000

Markham and Mangum 15,000

Whitehall and Forsyth 15,000

Junction of Nelson and Walker 12,000

Capitol avenue and Fulton street 12,000

No. 2 Engine house, Waverly place and Washington street 12,000

Broad, between Alabama and Hunter 40,000

Junction of Decatur, Peachtree, Marietta, and Whitehall streets, some of old and new well 80,000

Broad and Lee, junction of Marietta and Walton streets 100,000

Forsyth and Marietta 10,000

Marietta and Bartow 100,000

Junction of Marietta and Walton 90,000

Junction of Broad and Peachtree 15,000

Junction of Peachtree and Ivy 18,000

Decatur and Ivy 20,000

Total gallons 731,000

"These cisterns are very slim resources to depend upon in case of fire," said Chief Joyner last night in commenting upon the gravity of the situation, "and would not last very long when it is taken into consideration that the big engine I had steamed up today for an emergency has a capacity with two streams of 1,000 gallons a minute and the other two steamers connected with the department an individual capacity of from 500 to 700 gallons a minute. Estimating the three steamers playing two streams each they will pump 2,000 gallons a minute, and from these figures it will be seen that they would empty a 100,000-gallon cistern in fifty minutes."

"A fellow would think that it would be too warm in Florida for much picnicking but nothing could be a greater mistake," remarked Colonel Ed Lumpkin, a successful lawyer in middle Georgia, than is Colonel Lumpkin, and along with law he manages to give a great deal of his attention to beautifying his lovely home in Athens. He prides himself in leading the town in the matter of early gardens and there is never a time that he doesn't show up handsomely with an abundant reaping.

"A fellow has been for years trying to get the city council to lay an additional or reserve main, which I have been told could be done at an expense not to exceed \$30,000. All along I have been fearful of something of today's description happening, but as I am on record as asking for an additional main, I feel that I am free from any responsibility."

In his annual report of 1893 Chief Joyner, referring to the water supply, said:

"Since the completion of the new waterworks the possibility of a possible fire in all that could be desired and the citizens of Atlanta need have no fear in regard to a sufficiency of water in case of fire, provided no unforeseen accident should occur."

"Perhaps it would not be out of place for me to call the attention of your honorable body to the matter that I deem of the greatest importance, and one that should receive prompt attention. The duplicating of engines and other machinery in use by the waterworks, while necessary, would often occur in case of accident to the water main and proper steps should be taken at once to have a duplicate of the present main laid to some convenient point in the city. This would make our system of waterworks almost perfect, and perhaps save the city from a disastrous conflagration, for if there should be a weak or defective place in the water main it would undoubtedly be discovered and the break most likely occur when an increased pressure was put on for fire purposes."

"I have been trying to the same subject in his annual report for 1894, the chief said:

"During the past year several large fires have tested the capacity of the new waterworks and it is with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that I take advantage of the opportunity to thus publicly congratulate our city on the efficiency of the same. Our citizens need have no fear in regard to a sufficiency of water in case of fire, provided no unforeseen accident should occur."

"In this connection I desire to call your attention to the suggestion contained in my last report in regard to laying a duplicate of the present water main to some convenient point in the city, for I am satisfied that its importance cannot be over-estimated. As I remarked in my report for 1894, The duplicating of engines and other machinery in use by the waterworks, while necessary, would be of no avail in case of accident to the water main, and proper steps should be taken at once to have a duplicate laid to some convenient point in the city. This would make our system of waterworks almost perfect, and perhaps save the city from a disastrous conflagration, for if there should be a weak or defective place in the water main it would undoubtedly be discovered and the break most likely occur when an increased pressure was put on for fire service."

"We now have 729 double hydrants in the city."

Judge Hillyer, chairman of the board of waterworks, was seen at his residence last night and when questioned relative to the accident, gave the following statement:

"There has not been an accident in year since the waterworks got under way with the exception of the superintendant's report or mine, made to the city council, or in both, there has not been a recommendation to duplicate the main on Hemphill avenue."

"The danger of having the city dependent on that one stem has again and again been pointed out, both by the water and fire departments, and yet we could never get the money. The city council holds the purse strings and we can do nothing without the slightest doubt."

"Judge Hillyer, better known to a group of his former college students who stood around him at the Kimball yesterday as plain 'Bunk' Cooper, came up from Macon on a little jaunt. He was twitted by his former schoolmates yesterday a good deal about a speech he had given to lead to glory on at college, and was forced by their repeated calls to go through the story of his life, it being no other than famous old—'If you blot out the star that glitters to the name of Mississippi, leave a stripe behind, a fit emblem of her dishonor.'

"College boys never seem to forget these things."

"Everything else about the whole waterworks system is duplicated, but this one stem of that single main on Hemphill avenue. If a main breaks in the city we have hundreds of valves by which can be cut off the square where the break is. But in

the present instance the only resource to fight a fire is the rather dubious one of the public cisterns, and as to water for domestic use, they must be, as was so painfully demonstrated today, a total failure.

"The lesson has been a costly one even in these few hours of no water, but under a kind of Providence there has been no fire. But we have the very emphatic lesson, and we must make use of it."

"I do hope public opinion will now come to our aid and that we will get this main laid."

"I do not mean to disparage the cisterns as a reserve in case of accident to the waterworks. Anything human, no matter how perfect, is, of course, liable to accidents sometimes. I think there are about twenty-one cisterns and they hold over half a million gallons, and with the fire engines of the department would make short work of the mains."

"The cause of the present break was the settling of the fill at that place, and no one is to blame as far as I can see for the immediate accident. All embankments have to settle a little. Cast iron is very brittle and so a very little will crack it."

"We certainly did all we could to prepare for such an accident. Last year I instructed Mr. Richards to order the necessary number of extra lengths of thirty-inch pipe and sleeves and half sleeves and to make a standing contract with Mr. Avery Chastain, who lives on Hemphill avenue and has a good force of wagons and teams, for putting his force at our service, and in case of a break to rush the material to the place of danger, all of which was done by Mr. Richards making the preparation and was carried out today."

"Mr. Chastain has a telephone and received prompt notice and was on hand with the pipe without a moment's delay. The work of repair was difficult, and I must say was done with surprising skill. Mr. Terry, who acts for Mr. Richards during his sickness, was very active and efficient, as were also Mr. Travis, chief engineer at No. 2 engine, and Messrs. Will and Joe Rapp, and it gives me pleasure to commend them."

"I hope the Constitution, with its strong influence, will now come to our help in getting that main duplicated."

"I should say, speaking in the rough, the new or duplicate main will cost \$50,000, probably a little less. My own opinion is that it should be laid alongside of the present main on Hemphill avenue to North avenue and the west end of Luckie street, but other routes have been suggested."

"Where will the money come from? I answer, save it up out of the city's income by cutting off or cutting down something less needed."

MRS. SWIFT IMPROVING.

She Will Soon Be Restored to Permanent Health.

It will be gratifying news to the many friends of Mrs. C. H. Swift to know that she is rapidly convalescing and will soon be restored to her happy household.

For several months Mrs. Swift has been an inmate of Dr. Allen's invalid home at Milledgeville, Ga. Here, surrounded by the quiet and restful scenes of this beautiful sanitarium, she has received every attention that tenderness and skill could administer. Dr. H. D. Allen, the proprietor of the institution, and Drs. Powell and Whitaker are the consulting physicians. The sanitarium was founded by one of Dr. Samuel K. Talman, the uncle of Dr. T. DeWitt Talman.

Mrs. Swift is the wife of the popular undertaker, Mr. C. H. Swift, whose friends in Atlanta are legion and who ranks among the leading undertakers of the south.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

I don't know when I have observed more propitious seasons for fruit and truck farming than we have had in Georgia this year, said Colonel Ed Lumpkin, of Athens, yesterday. There is not a more successful lawyer in middle Georgia than is Colonel Lumpkin, and along with law he manages to give a great deal of his attention to beautifying his lovely home in Athens. He prides himself in leading the town in the matter of early gardens and there is never a time that he doesn't show up handsomely with an abundant reaping.

A fellow would think that it would be too warm in Florida for much picnicking but nothing could be a greater mistake,

marked a tourist from the land of sunshine and flowers yesterday at the Aragon.

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A VERY DARK DAY

Hanvey, the Wife Murderer, Spends
a Gloomy Sunday.

HE REFUSES TO TALK AT ALL

Will Say Nothing to Any One in Regard
to the Cause of the Killing.

THE MURDERER GLOOMY AND MOROSE

He Escaped the Officers by Going to
the Railroad for Some Time.

THE INQUEST WAS HELD YESTERDAY

Ethel Hanvey Is Prostrated—The Jury
Goes to Where She Was Carried,
and Her Testimony Is Taken.

Lewis Hanvey, the red-handed wife murderer, lay stretched on his iron cot with his face buried in his hands. It was a gloomy Sunday for him. Reckless, morose, petulantly obstinate, he lay thus in his cell at police headquarters all day, and except for a few minutes about noon, when he was allowed to walk out into the corridor, he remained shut in the iron cage with his hands all the while covering his face.

Did he send the fatal bullet into the heart of the woman he had wedded under the influence of jealous rage, unwarmed and uncontrollable, or was it merely the result of temporary madness produced by excessive intemperance?

Hanvey refuses to say.

He lies there on his cot like a man in a deep stupor. Sometimes for many minutes he will not move or look up.

"I have nothing to say. I care not to talk at all. I feel so badly. Can you get me a drink of water?"

This is all he will say or has said.

Coroner Paden called his jury yesterday morning and the inquest was held over the remains. All of those who were on the scene when the shooting was done testified and Ethel Hanvey, the young girl who saw her father as he shot her mother down, told of the meeting and all the details of the frightful tragedy.

Without consulting long or hesitating the jury brought in a verdict of murder.

Hanvey in His Cell.

Atlanta was shocked when the details of the horrible deed became known yesterday morning.

Dr. Lewis Hanvey was well known all over the city. He came from a prominent family. His father was one of the most gallant confederate soldiers, and when the news of war came, hurried to the front as the captain of Company A of the First Georgia regiment. Throughout the whole struggle he remained in service. Young Hanvey was reared in Newnan, where his father lived. He was regarded as a boy of great promise and when he came to Atlanta it was thought that a brilliant career was assured.

He studied hard at school and it was when he was still very young that he met the woman whose blood now rests upon his hands.

She was young and beautiful, only sixteen, and the handsome face of the young doctor caused her to refuse other suitors who pressed for her hand.

Since the first day he married, Hanvey has been a man of unnatural jealousy.

Upon all occasions he would show this

coming down the street thought it strange, but they knew nothing of the killing and he passed on-past from Fair street, where he dodged the officers, then into Woodward avenue and to the railroad.

Stopped at the Cemetery.

Just opposite the cemetery he stopped and sat down on the crosses. The awfulness of what he had done rushed over him and if the truth was known it may be that he seriously contemplated emptying the remaining chambers of his revolver into his own head.

For hours the murderer sat there alone. He could hear the tramping of the horses not far away as the officers went on their mission to find him.

At 12 o'clock he stepped out.

He had made up his mind.

So he walked without interruption to the home of Dr. Huntley, on the corner of Hunter and Washington streets, where he lived and where his parents lived. The news of the tragedy had already reached the place. An officer had been guarding the house all night, but at the time Hanvey came up he was not there, so the murderer walked in unobserved.

The amazement of the family was great when he softly opened the door and quietly

insanity, if there is any, comes in the monomaniacal form.

But the condition of the man at the time of the shooting shows that what he did is attributable to intoxication rather than to any form of insanity. He was crazed with drink, as is shown by his attempt to kill J. A. Punch.

To Kill His Best Friend.

Punch made a narrow escape. Once the pistol of the murderer was turned toward him, and he was in the act of pulling the trigger when the hammer caught and it refused to fire.

Here is what Punch says about that matter:

"Lewis Hanvey," he said, "I always considered him as one of my best friends. I had not seen him in a long time until Saturday night, when he tried to kill me. I had just stepped into the alley back of the barroom on Alabama street and saw him there. I noticed that he was drinking. I said, 'Hello, doc, how are you?' He turned and looked at me right hard without speaking.

"Then, the first thing that I knew he started toward me and I saw that he had his hand in his pocket, like he wanted to draw his pistol. I had done nothing to him. I had not seen him before for a long time.

Mrs. Hanvey was in her thirty-sixth year, having been born in Atlanta in 1859. She was one of six children, all of whom are now dead, except Mrs. W. D. Humphreys of this city. She was married to Dr. Lewis P. Hanvey about eighteen years ago. Two children were born to them, the eldest now the wife of a Mr. Darkin, of Tallulah Falls, the other Miss Ethel Hanvey, who was with her mother when the fatal shot was fired. Mrs. Darkin had been telegraphed for and will arrive today.

To Be Buried Today.

The funeral of Mrs. Hanvey will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Hunter street Christian church, Rev. C. P. Williamson officiating.

The last words of the deceased as she gasped for breath were expressions of faith in the Christian religion.

The pallbearers will be Messrs. Milo S. Freeman, G. Hanna, Al Flick, Thomas Morrison, Thomas Summers and J. T. Swift, who are requested to meet at C. H. Swift's undertaking establishment at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AN INQUEST HELD.

The Coroner Holds an Inquest Over the Remains of Brooks.

At the old courthouse in Decatur yesterday morning the coroner of DeKalb county held an inquest over the body of young Clarence F. Brooks, who sent a pistol ball crashing through his brain Saturday night on East lake.

Nothing developed to show the cause of death. Those who saw the shooting and were there when the body of the unfortunate young fellow was rescued were called upon to testify.

Brooks was a well-known young electrician and worked on Marietta street. He had been despondent for some time, but there was nothing in his manner to show that he intended to do a deed so awful.

Saturday afternoon he left off work and went to the lake alone. It was after dark when he applied to the keeper of the boats for a rowboat.

This was testified to yesterday. "He came up," said Scoggins, the boat keeper, "and asked if he could get a canoe for a while. I told him yes and he said that he would pay for the rent of the boat then, but I said never mind; that I would take his change when he returned.

"I watched him row out. There was no one upon the lake at the time. All of the boats were off. He went to the end of the pond and after he had been on the pond for some time pulled the pistol and shot himself."

There were others who told how the young fellow was brought to the shore and how his body was found in the boat.

The father of the young man, F. M. Brooks, is heart broken. He says that he cannot imagine why the young man committed suicide. It is known, however, that the young fellow was much in love with a young lady near his home, and it is thought that it was through disappointment in love that the deed was done.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the young fellow came to his death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by his own hands.

ALUMNAE RECEPTION TONIGHT.

Browning Hall Will Present a Scene of Rare Beauty.

The annual reception of the Girls' High school alumnae will occur in Browning hall this evening.

It will be an occasion of surpassing brilliancy and the evening, as a social gem, will long sparkle in the memory of all who attend the reception.

Music, dancing and social enjoyment will be the features of the evening. The membership of the association includes all the young ladies who have graduated since the high school started—more than twenty years ago.

The purpose for which the society was organized is to perpetuate the ties and associations of school life and to endow the institution with a scholarship prize.

At the reception tonight the name of the young lady who wins the scholarship will be announced. The contest for the prize has been a spirited one, and the successful applicant will be smothered with congratulations when her name is read out this evening.

The hall has been splendidly decorated for the occasion.

Baker Saw the Shots.

The first witness to testify was P. G. Baker, who was an eye-witness to the tragedy.

He says that he was on the porch of his residence, a few doors from the scene of the shooting. He saw three figures near the corner of South Pryor and Garnett. The woman one was a woman who seemed to be pleading with a man about medium height. He saw her place her hand upon his arm and draw a little girl who was with them up onto the man and stand as if asking him to go with her. Then the man all at once stepped back and pulled his pistol. Three shots were fired and at the last shot he saw the woman fall on her face and heard the little girl scream.

As soon as he could be rushed over to the place where the shooting was done. About this time others from the house had come out, but the man had disappeared and was running down Pryor street.

Baker stated that he took the woman in his arms and with the assistance of several others who were there carried her into the house and placed her on the bed in the rear room.

Before they could get to the house with her she gasped once or twice and died.

The man who did the shooting was standing very near the woman. He gave no warning apparently of what he was going to do. He could not hear anything that was said before the shooting occurred.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.

Ex-Patrolman White, who was on the scene soon after the shooting was done, and an old negro woman who lived nearby, were also called upon to testify. They told about hearing the shots and about finding the writhing body of the woman in the street.

Other witnesses who had heard the difficulty at the house between Rianey and his wife were called. They told that the man was in a bad humor all the day and had left the house in a rage.

He was asked how he felt.

"I have a violent headache. I have been feeling very sick all day, and have been forced to take bromide, which the officers let me have."

Frequent questioning could not induce Hanvey to talk. From what he said it was evident that he was in complete control of his mental faculties, but he seemed to be in a stupor.

An effort was made to make up the verdict without the testimony of the unfortunate girl, but this could not be done.

Little Ethel, however, was carried to the home of Captain W. A. Bonner on Fraser street. In the delirium of terror and grief she remained yesterday unable to leave the bed and scarcely able to stand.

It was a scene that defies all description of the attempt of the heartbroken girl to tell to the jury how she saw her father shoot her mother down.

In a broken, trembling voice, she told how, with her mother, she met her father near Whitehall street. He was drinking

Epitaph.

The umpire Death on him did call—
Home base at last was high.
Left this rude, terrestrial ball
And went up on the fly.

—Detroit Free Press.

He Wanted Water.

During the day Hanvey called frequently for water. He seemed to have a constant craving for something to drink. If the man is insane his madness takes a special turn.

He wandered out into the darkness and ran. Those who saw the excited man

talked in an appealing tone.

It was nearly 1 o'clock Sunday morning when he walked into the police station and surrendered himself to the officers. All that night they had searched for him. They had scoured the town. But the man, although reeling drunk when he fired the shot that killed his wife, seemed to have been called to his senses by the awful deed, and the idea of escape impressed itself upon him at once.

So he wandered out into the darkness and ran. Those who saw the excited man

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ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Will Be the Georgia Manufacturers' Splendid Building.

WHICH GOES UP AT THE EXPOSITION

The Association Is Young, but It Has Accomplished a Great Deal in Its Short Life.

The Georgia manufacturers' building, to be erected on the grounds of the Cotton States and International exposition by the Georgia Association of Manufacturers, is going to be one of the most interesting features of the exposition.

The association that has undertaken this important work was organized less than a month ago, and undertook as its first work the erection of this building, wherein will be displayed a magnificent exhibit of the product of Georgia's mills and factories.

It is the first time that such a thing has been attempted, and the novelty of the plan will undoubtedly make the building and its contents one of the most attractive exhibits on the grounds.

That a southern state should attempt to make a separate display of its manufacturers seemed, when the suggestion was first made, a risky undertaking, and many doubted not only its success, but the wisdom of agitating the question; thinking that the only result would be to prove the poverty of the state in manufacturing industries. The contrary has been the result, and every Georgian that goes into the building erected for the purpose of spreading before the eyes of the world what is made within the borders of the state will have reason to feel proud of the evidence then given of Georgia's progress in manufacturing.

For the past ten days Mr. T. H. Martin, secretary of the association, has been canvassing the state to learn what space would be required by the different manufacturers. It was necessary to determine this point before plans for the building could be perfected. Mr. Martin returned to the city yesterday, and was asked by a Constitution reporter to say what he had been able to accomplish.

"I have brought back with me," said Mr. Martin, "applications for more than 14,000 feet of space. That means that I have been entirely successful. At the outset we determined to erect a building if the manufacturers would take 10,000 square feet of space, but it was soon evident that this amount of space would be exceeded, so we set our pegs at 20,000 feet, and it is plainly evident that we will be able to secure applications for this amount of space.

Two cities—Savannah and Rome—have not yet acted. I have visited both of these cities and the ball has been set rolling. Local committees are now at work in both places, and I am to return for the purpose of attending meetings that have been called to determine what space the manufacturers will take. We are sure to get liberal applications from both cities. Atlanta has taken no formal action in the matter yet.

Several of our local manufacturers have taken space, but there are a number yet to come in. I will take up the question with the Atlanta manufacturers during the coming week, and I don't mind saying that Atlanta will have to wake up if she intends being as well represented in this building as some of her sister cities will be.

"The plan that has been adopted by common consent," continued Mr. Martin, "is for the exhibits from the different cities and towns to be grouped. This plan has two important features in its favor: the different cities will get full benefit of the showing made by their industries, and, in the second place, exhibitors can employ and pro rate the expense of one good man to look after all the exhibits coming from the same city or locality. This plan will enable us to secure exhibits from many manufacturers who could not otherwise enter into the scheme on account of the expense."

Mr. Martin says that he is making an effort to secure exhibits of all the special industries of the state, the idea being to make a comprehensive showing of every industry manufacture that is being successfully conducted in Georgia.

Atlanta manufacturers should not need urging to take advantage of this splendid opportunity. Beyond question it is the most important move we made to set the rest of the state to work to manufacture successfully in the south. This large building, one of the largest on the grounds, filled with everything that our people need in the way of manufactures, and not an article in the building made beyond the borders of the state, will give better evidence of our progress and prosperity than could be furnished by any other method, no matter what the expenditure.

It is safe to say that this building will be one of the "talked of" features of the exposition. The enterprise of our manufacturers will be discussed all over the country, and their success and permanence will be to them and to the state.

Atlanta must see to it that her industries have proper and prominent representation in this building.

THEORIES ABOUT CRIME.

Expressed by Famous Novelists—Murder on the Stage.

Some recent horrible murders, together with the newspaper discussions concerning lynching, have called to mind the different theories about crime advanced by some famous novelists.

Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Eugene Sue, Victor Hugo and other masters of fiction, made a study of crime for professional purposes. They visited prisons and penitentiaries, attended criminal trials and pasted the printed accounts of these in the scrapbooks from which they drew much of the material for their novels.

Charles Reade held that the perpetrators of cruel and deliberate crimes were monsters—creatures physically formed like men, but devoid of the finer qualities that distinguish man from the brute. Such monsters, he believed, should be speedily put out of the way of doing more devil's work, killed, as one would kill a snake or a mad dog. There was probably no future for them. Does not the Bible say: "The soul that sinneth (sin in its worst form, no doubt) it shall die?"

Eugene Sue also believed that perpetrators of horrible and revolting crimes were lacking in moral perception. He held that they had no soul, but he believed that through long and solitary suffering a soul might possibly be developed. He did not believe in the death penalty; he would substitute for it the penitentiary, and, in the worst cases, blindness. He would put out the eyes of the monsters of crime. There could be no form of punishment more terrible—more sadistic. In his novel, "The Mysteries of Paris," he illustrates this idea.

Wilkie Collins, in his story, "A Ledger of Crime," avows his belief that murderers are daily devoid of the moral sense that would produce a feeling of remorse for crime. He says:

"It is my positive conviction that the worst murders—those deliberately planned—are committed by persons who are really deficient in the power of the moral organization which feeds. The night before they are hung, they sleep. On their last morning they eat a breakfast. Incapable of realizing the horror of murder, they are incapable of realizing the horror of hanging. You remember the last murderer who was hanged here—a nobleman's coachman, who had killed his wife?"

"He had but two anxieties while he was waiting for execution. One was to get his

allowance of beer doubled; the other to be handed in his coachman's livery. You may object that this example is taken from the lower ranks of society. Well, but what do you say to that clever American professor who committed a barbarous murder in the name of science? He was the first to do it. Every this professor gave a dinner party. At dessert time, the room was darkened, a lurid blue light was kindled; the murderer exhibited himself at the head of the table with a rope round his neck and his tongue lolling out in his mouth in horrid imitation of a hanged man. No, no, these wretches are all alike. They are human creatures with the temperament of tigers."

The American professor who is here alluded to is Webster, who was executed years ago for the murder of Dr. Parkman. But Wilkie Collins is surely wrong in the motto he assigns for that horrible exhibition at the dinner party. It was no proof that the murderer did not feel his guilt. Rather it proved that the constant sense of his guilt, the fear of punishment had affected his imagination and unhinged his reason. His conduct was akin to that of the murderer in Poe's "Tell-Tale Heart."

It is a healthy sign of the times that murders are barely tolerated on the stage, where once they were regarded, even by cultured audiences, as the most popular feature of the play. Of course, Shakespeare's great tragedies must be excepted. Their mission, perhaps, is still to purge the soul with pity and terror." The old Greek idea of an inexorable fate hangs over them, and little slaying and the soft-slaughter into the mystic atmosphere of fatality. It is destiny, which must be accomplished.

But no modern playwright would dare imitate the wholesale murders that bring "Hamlet" to its lurid end. The modern audience does not like to sup upon horrors, it very properly missed Mrs. Langtry a few nights ago, when, as Nancy Sykes, she dragged herself across the stage, bleeding with blood. Charlotte Cushman, who created the part of Nancy Sykes, would have secured such a chapter aid to a realistic impersonation.

The first time she played the part it had been assigned her by an unfriendly manager because he thought there "was nothing in it." Charlotte first cried with mortification, then determined she would make the part have something in it. And she did. In the scene where Mrs. Langtry resorted to blood, Cushman thrilled her audience by the horrible intensity she threw into a single look, a single utterance. Genius has no need of clap-trap.

Is the modern imagination less robust than that of the last century? Has the modern capacity for intellectual enjoyment degenerated? So it would appear, if we compare theatregoers of today with those who listened to Garrick and Macready and Mrs. Siddons. In spite of the great assistance afforded by the perfect stage appointments and scenic effects of modern temples of the drama, we seem unable either to realize a play or to enjoy it as thoroughly as our ancestors did.

The stage setting was very poor, even in the Drury Lane, yet we read that men paled and women sobbed when Sarah Siddons appealed to them as Desdemona, Cordelia or Lady Macbeth. I have seen Eleanor Duse—greatest of living actresses—play "Camille" to an attentive but unmoved audience. Not one sympathetic drop endangering the pearl powder on any fair one's cheek. Is the world growing cold as it grows old, or only more self-contained? Or is it that the taste for tragic and emotional drama is dying out—crushed under the prouetting slippers of the light opera ballet and the Trilly toes of living pictures?

Stage helps to realistic acting were not in the days of Shakespeare. The stage was a platform of bare boards and the theater mimics a roof for the most part. Changes of scene are indicated by the primitive device of a box or screen that is painted upon it. But as the historians of that time tell us, the want of elaborate and realistic scenery was abundantly supplied by the lively fancy, strong imagination and concentrated interest of the spectators.

Certainly the imagination must have been strong when it permitted no deficiency, to be felt in women's roles played by men—sometimes with masks over their faces; sometimes with beards muffled under a lace ruff. There were no women actors in the time of those early theaters—the Rose, the Hope and the Swan. The glory of the female star with her costumes and her caprices, her diamonds and her devices was unknown to that benighted period. Queer, isn't it, that the divine Will never saw Juliet played by a woman? If only he could have had a premonition of Adelaide Neilson!

MARY E. BRYAN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Southerners in Northern Prisons.

Editor Constitution: In a recent number of The Constitution I read with much interest an article giving the best of reasons why a United States penitentiary should be established in the south, and that Atlanta would be the most suitable location. Having been a resident of Ohio for many years, as well as the management of the Ohio penitentiary, I can truthfully vouch for your reasons why this prison is unfit for southern prisoners. In my visits to the prison I made a study of the different grades of criminals and also the effect it had on their system physically. It is very seldom you find a prisoner from the south that is not a pitiful sight in the extreme cold weather. In October last I called at the prison on my way to Atlanta, and through the kindness of Mr. W. A. James was permitted to see Lewis Redding. He had never met him before and did not know him, of course, when he came down to the office. At first sight he saw he had taken a little cold, which I attributed to the weather. He was a thin, gaunt, gaunt, ruff. There were no women actors in the time of those early theaters—the Rose, the Hope and the Swan. The glory of the female star with her costumes and her caprices, her diamonds and her devices was unknown to that benighted period. Queer, isn't it, that the divine Will never saw Juliet played by a woman? If only he could have had a premonition of Adelaide Neilson!

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Bladder Troubles

Bladder troubles arise from various causes and manifest themselves in varied forms. Commencing in some part of the urinary tract an irritation often extends to the neck of the bladder, and even involves the whole organ—producing cystitis, urethritis, discharge, etc. At other times an irritable condition of the urine will develop bladder trouble in its most aggravated form.

Pain in the small of the back, hips and thighs, heat and inflammation, frequent desire to pass water, smarting, indescribable anguish, which render life a burden, are a few of the symptoms of this diseased bladder.

The reason why people are so distressed when they are not well, many of us, because they do not get a medicine that will pass to the afflicted parts—a medicine that strikes the root of the disease.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

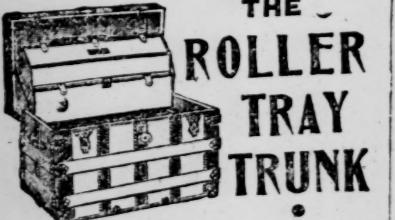
is specially adapted for all bladder troubles; it is not good for everything, but in all bladder, kidney and urinary complaints it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

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Genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 31 and 202 Fifteen Building, Atlanta, Ga.

APR 15-18M

NO BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

The Killing of the Bonds Left It in Bad Shape.

THERE IS NO MONEY TO BUILD IT
President Besie Says He Will Not Stop Until the Work Is Done—Mr. Inman Sees No Encouragement Ahead.

The defeat of the proposed city bonds will, unless there is a decided change in the present financial condition of the city prevent work on the Boys' High school building this year. The board of education had hoped that the bonds would be approved by the people at the election, and felt sure that the building under course of construction would be rapidly completed. Their defeat cut off all hope of relief in that direction, and the board without a dollar to complete the work.

Yesterday afternoon President Besie, of the board, said: "We have not given up by any means and will never stop until we accomplish the desired end and have a building for the boys. We shall pursue the members of the council in a friendly way, of course, to the last trench and shall not rest until they come to our aid. Where there is a will there is a way, and while we do not see our way clear right now, something will come yet and then we will begin on the building not to stop again."

What Mr. Inman Says.

Mr. Inman, chairman of the finance committee of the city council, does not think that the prospects are so bright and is of the opinion that there will be no work done this year.

"The board of education," he said, "thought there would be no trouble in passing the bonds. They said the people were clamoring for the completion of the Boys' High school. There was only one way to decide this question, and that was for the people to say whether they really did want it as bad as the board thought."

"The people did vote and killed the bonds. That, so far as I can see, settled the question. We have no funds to use on the building, and can do nothing without money. I do not see how we can do anything this year."

About \$5000 have been expended on the building and unless something is done to protect the foundation and the lumber now on the ground a large amount of this money will be lost.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., posted for weekly delivery June 3, 1895. Persons欲 to have their letters will please say "advertisers," and give date. One cent must be paid for each airtelized letter.

Gentlemen's List.

A—J. E. Altman, 34 Frazier st.; Snorato B, Alberto, W. F. Anger. F—Brown, C. H. Bloodworth, W. J. B—J. A. Beardon, C. H. Beardon, Jr., Dr. J. J. Bodenwirth, J. H. Butler, John Bruce, L. B. Bodie, Tomm Bayard, T. S. Brown, W. W. Bailey, W. A. Bradbury. C—Sam'l A. Cook, B. C. Cox, Professor Caldwell, Mr. Claffia, G. H. Cobalt, Rev. G. C. Campbell, Jos. Cawthorn, J. C. Cartwright & Co., James Cook, J. E. Croew, Zane Caldwell, G. H. Cudworth, D. M. Duane, care D. A. Barnes, George Duvalle, W. B. Dibble, T. C. Day, T. S. Davis, W. H. Davis. E—Tom Edwards. F—Arturo Fornaris, Master Champ Falligant, John Ferrand. G—Heaton Galbraith, B. G. Gibney, E. B. Goss, H. Gray, John H. Gossell, John Goss, J. S. Green, 42 Stairs above S. J. Green, L. E. H. Hunning, 23 Peachtree, Jr. J. Hendricks (2 letters), H. C. Hopkins, Jas. Harrison, Mrs. H. Harris, 18 Mills street, J. P. Hatcher, Mrs. H. H. Hatcher, H. H. Hatcher, Hillman Hack, 27 Spring street, O. A. Horse, Billy Horton, Richard Harrell (2 letters). I—J. H. Jones, 62 Hunter st.; J. P. Jordan, F. J. Jones, 200 Peachtree, W. H. Johnson, K—Jno. M. Kirke, N. K. Kaylor. L—F. S. Lee, George Laine, Capt. Thos. Lowry, Tommie Lewellen, W. H. Low, Mrs. Cohen, M. Columbus McDonald, J. J. McJaies, C. H. McRae, Mrs. J. J. Morton, C. D. Morgan, C. S. Martin, H. M. Mosher, 203 E. Jackson st., T. A. Maddox. N—J. M. Nichols, Matt Nichols, O—W. O'Neil, W. K. Roberts. P—Richard Y. Price and Chas. A. Briger, R. T. Prover, Andrew Porter, Charlie Parks, 203 Edgewood ave.; Chas. Parks, Benjamin's Pharmacy; Edward Powers, exposition grounds (2 letters); E. Powers, G. E. Powers, Dr. F. Patrick, W. H. Page, Levi Pinion, 31 Frazier st.; Dr. L. K. Phillips, Miles Phillips, W. A. Patillo. Q—Jos. Quinn. R—W. K. Roberts. S—Jos. H. Smith, Cuth, Chas. F. Sumner, Harry Sloan (2 letters), J. S. Stetlau, Janet Stokes, Jno. Stephenson, Jos. H. Stiles, Miller, Shafer, P. S. Shepardson, Thomas S. Smith, W. H. Smith. T—J. H. Traylor, Frank Travis, 314 E. Fair st., Lige Thomas. W—Willie Williams, 300 West Hunter; W. H. Williams, 200 West Hunter, W. W. Williams, L. W. Williams, W. W. Williams, L. W. Walker & Co., F. D. Warkell, Eugene Wylie, L. White, 23 Morrison ave.

Ladies' List.

A—Mrs. A. R. Alexander, Miss Beatrice Alversen, Miss Anna Alexander, Mrs. Capt. Adwaters. B—Mrs. Catharine Bell, Mrs. Clara Brown, Mrs. Berkaderle, Mrs. C. C. Berry, Miss Emily Bissell, Mrs. H. S. Bratt, Mrs. Maggie Bankston, Mrs. P. A. Brooks. C—Mrs. Annie Colman, 25 Beaufly; Mrs. Annette Cetina, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. Fred Cooper, Mrs. Darby, Miss Emma Campbell, Mrs. Jane A. Cunningham, Mrs. J. C. Clarke, Miss Maggie Clay, Miss Mary J. Carton. D—Mrs. Dolphin. E—Mrs. Edwin, Mrs. M. J. Evans. F—Miss Flynn, 75 McDonald st.; Miss E. Foster, 13 Garnett. G—Miss Flora Gresham, Miss Nanna Gatawawa. H—Cora Holmes, Miss Ella Hayes, Miss Faunie Harmon, Mrs. Lizzie Hill, Mrs. Minnie Hamby, Miss Cora Johnson, Emma Johnson, Mrs. Lou Janigan or Miss Emma Dillon, Miss Nalyer Jonson. I—Mrs. Nellie Keith, Mrs. Emma F. Kirkland. L—Mrs. L. L. Lanier, Miss Josephine Logan, Miss Julia Linden, Mrs. Fannie Long, Mrs. Maggie Lytle, Miss Little Lindsey. M—Mrs. Nancy, Miss Williamson, Mrs. McMillian, Miss Alice McKenzie, 161 Marietta st.; Mrs. Gertrude Miller, Miss Josie Mitchell, Mrs. Laura Mims, Miss Ethel Mirk or Kirk, Mrs. Janice, Mrs. Mrs. Minnie Morgan, Mrs. M. E. Montgomery, Miss Mamie Moore, Mary I. Martin, N—Mrs. Berta Newson. P—Mrs. L. L. Lanier, Miss Josephine Logan, Miss Julia Linden, Mrs. Fannie Long, Mrs. Maggie Lytle, Miss Little Lindsey. R—Miss Ida O'Shield, Miss Ida Oglester. S—Miss Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader. T—Miss Leatha Reader. U—Mrs. Helen Cuth, Mrs. Annie Sanger, Miss Mary Bell, Sturz, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss Sarah Secerew, Mrs. W. J. Seng, Mrs. Columbus Thornton, Mrs. Eliza Taylor, Mrs. Emma Thornton, Mrs. G. W. Thompson, Minnie B. Thompson. V—Mrs. Ava Wright, Mrs. Lucy Walker, Miss Claray Watson, Mrs. Caroline West, Mrs. Ida White, Lila Whitfield, Lizzie White, Miss Mary, Lila Whitfield, Miss Katie Whitfield, Miss Mary Watts, Mrs. Carrie Wilson, Miss Nancy Warren.

Miscellaneous.

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Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16 Whitehall and 14 E. Alabama streets. Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialties in luncheon steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, mashed potatoes, corn muffins, hot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. In carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management. Be sure and call at: Vignaux's.

June 2-3

NO BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

Matchless Merchandising

Every department in the store is doing its utmost to make special price attractions. The results reached last week were great, but we deserve bigger sale achievements this week.

We begin today with renewed vigor and a still firmer purpose to sell more Clothing, and to sell it for less money than ever before.

Many of this morning's prices are considerably below those ruling in wholesale houses.

Eads-Neel Co.

EXECUTOR'S CLOSING OUT JEWELRY SALE.

On account of the death of Mr. S. Maier we are closing out our immense WHOLESALE JEWELRY STOCK, BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, auction and private sale. We invite you to call.

S. MAIER & CO., 8 MARIETTA ST.
Established 1885.

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J. A. DREWRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Griffin, Ga. Prompt attention to collections. References: Merchants and Planters Bank.

Jas. K. Hines, HINES & HALE, Lawyers, 24 and 25 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. Commercial collections solicited.

C. J. Wellborn, C. J. Wellborn, Jr., WELLBORN & WELLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 47 and 48 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS, Offices—L, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 49 Whitehall street. Telephone 529.

MARVIN L. CASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.

No. 204 Kiser Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Hours: Daily 9 to 1 except Sundays.

The prettiest lot in Inman Park, and also one of the finest lots on Ponce de Leon avenue, at auction before the courthouse Tuesday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock. W. H. Nutting, administrator.

—S. Mrs. Helen Cuth, Mrs. Annie Sanger, Miss Mary Bell, Sturz, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss Sarah Secerew, Mrs. W. J. Seng, Mrs. Columbus Thornton, Mrs. Eliza Taylor, Mrs. Emma Thornton, Mrs. G. W. Thompson, Minnie B. Thompson.

—W. Mrs. Ava Wright, Mrs. Lucy Walker, Miss Claray Watson, Mrs. Caroline West, Mrs. Ida White, Lila Whitfield, Lizzie White, Miss Mary, Lila Whitfield, Miss Katie Whitfield, Miss Mary Watts, Mrs. Carrie Wilson, Miss Nancy Warren.

—S. Mrs. Cuth, Mrs. Annie Sanger, Miss Mary Bell, Sturz, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss Sarah Secerew, Mrs. W. J. Seng, Mrs. Columbus Thornton, Mrs. Eliza Taylor, Mrs. Emma Thornton, Mrs. G. W. Thompson, Minnie B. Thompson.

—T. Mrs. Ida O'Shield, Miss Ida Oglester.

—U. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—V. Miss Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—W. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—X. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—Y. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—Z. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—A. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. A. J. Rader, Mrs. Fannie Rader.

—B. Mrs. Anna Ranzdale, Mrs. A. L. Roberts, Mrs.